

WILSON'S MEMORIAL DAY LETTER

His First Public Statement Since Retiring From Office.

Washington, May 27.—Woodrow Wilson broke today the silence he has maintained since he retired from the White House on March 4.

In a Memorial Day letter to the editor of "The Stars and Stripes," which was published today in that soldier periodical, he declared that the American people "shall not be able to enjoy the full pride of the day's recollections unless we have made sure that the duties that grew out of the war have been fulfilled to the utmost."

"Are we sure?" he asked. "If we are not shall we not soon take steps to do whatever has been omitted?"

The full text of the former president's letter follows:

"Memorial day has always been one of our most solemn and thoughtful anniversaries when we recalled great memories and dedicated ourselves again to the maintenance and purification of the nation, but this year it has an added and tremendous significance because of memories and sacrifices of the great World War are now among the most stimulating of the recollections of the day.

"We celebrate the immortal achievements of the men who died in France on the field and in the trenches, far away from home, in order that both our own people and the people across the seas might be delivered from the ugliest peril of all history. It is our privilege not only to indulge a high and solemn pride and grief for the heroes of that great struggle but also to rededicate ourselves to the achievements of the great objects for which the war was fought. We shall not be happy; we shall not be able to enjoy the full pride of the day's recollections until we have made sure that the duties that grew out of the war have been fulfilled to the utmost.

"Are we sure? If ye are not shall we not soon take steps to do whatever has been omitted? Cordially yours, WOODROW WILSON."

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—Approximately 8,000 members of the International Typographical Union are out on a strike because of the failure to employ book and job printers to accede to the demands for a 44 hour week. John McParland, president of the union said tonight. He said he believed the number had reached the peak for any one time.

Farmers Losing Millions in Scrub Live Stock

Attend and take part in Farmers Better Sire Sales Bourbon Stock Yards Louisville, Ky. June 2nd

200 pure bred registered bulls will be sold at auction. The sale is held strictly to improve the quality of live stock in Kentucky. Bidding limited to farmers. You make your own price. Movement backed by U. S. Government, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Governor of Kentucky, Kentucky Pure Bred Live Stock Association and Louisville Live Stock Exchange.

Write today for full particulars and free chart showing increase in profit from pure breeds. Address W. S. BELL, President Louisville Live Stock Exchange

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Purebred Sheep Sale August 11.

FIRST MARRIAGE RECORDED IN PLYMOUTH

May 12, Tercentenary Anniversary of First Civil Marriage in New World.

Many interesting things have been brought out this year concerning the Pilgrims and the three hundredth anniversary of their first landing in America. One event that's particularly interesting is the first marriage among the Pilgrims, which was perhaps the first civil marriage in the New World. The New York Herald relates how the wedding came about:

"This is a wedding anniversary and a tercentenary at that. On May 12, 1621, the first English marriage in New England was performed. The principals were two of the Mayflower passengers. The bride was Susanna White and the groom was Edward Winslow.

Both contracted parties had been recently widowed. Susanna came to Plymouth as the wife of William White. They had a son, Resolved, when they sailed from Leyden, and another son, Peregrine, was born to them in Cape Cod Harbor on November 20, 1620, a few days after the landing. William White was one of the many Pilgrims who died the first winter.

"A month after Susanna White was left a widow Edward Winslow lost his young wife, Elizabeth, whom he had married about two years before the great voyage. So here were a lonely pair in a land which was not fit for loneliness. The courtship was brief indeed; the marriage of the widow White and the widower Winslow occurred less than two months after Elizabeth Winslow's death. Thus, within six months, Susanna became New England's first mother and first bride.

"It was probably the first civil marriage in the new world. Governor Bradford was in favor of the civil marriage. It was thought he wrote in his history, 'most requisite to be performed by the Magistrate, as being a civil thing, upon which many questions about inheritances does depend, with other things most proper to their cognizance, and most consonant to the scriptures, Ruth 4, and no where found in the gospel to be layed on the ministers as a part of their office.' The matter of civil marriages played a painful part in Winslow's life fifteen years later, when, as Governor of the colony, he went to England to plead Plymouth's cause. For preaching and for performing civil marriages he was kept in prison four months, he having stoutly maintained, against the Archbishop of Canterbury, that he found nowhere in the Word of God that 'marriage was tied to ministration.'

"The parties to the first white marriage down East lived happily together, as was the ancient custom in many families. Two children were born to them and one of these, Josiah Winslow, became almost as famous as his father, being elected Governor of Plymouth Colony a few years after his father's death. So the bride of three centuries ago this day is quite as distinguished in history as Pocahontas, even if not so romantic. As the first New England mother and bride, the wife of the first provincial Governor of the Colony and the mother of its first native Governor, Susanna carries off a great many ribbons."

FARMER WANTS FAIR CHANCE.

The average intelligent, patriotic farmer is not asking for special privileges. If proper regulatory laws insure him a free and open field for the exercise of his ability, he will establish a place in the commercial world which will be not only a source of credit and profit to himself but also to the country at large. All the American farmer wants and has a right to have, is an equal chance with other business men, a fair and just reward for labor performed. Every man in every business is entitled to a profit for the contribution he makes to the sum of human happiness, as happiness is represented in better living.

Steam heat and even a coal fire is unknown in Persia, where, during cold weather, families gather around a "koorse" to keep warm. A "koorse" is a table placed over a pan of burning charcoal, the whole being covered with carpet to keep the heat in.

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY SOIL LACKING IN HUMUS AND PHOSPHORUS

Jesse M. Howard, Jr., Advises Breckinridge County Farmers How To Enrich Their Soil.

Many times men have tried to convince farmers of Breckinridge county that when they buy so many B's in their fertilizer or call for Black Goods in a rotten sack, that they are simply contributing to the manufacturer's health and the agent's family, because usually you are blown up by some hot air pump fertilizer agent, who doesn't know or is greedy for money. He splutters Potash to you until you see tobacco plants run up like Jack's Bean Stalks, and tells how his great grandfather used this kind. Your pocketbook is unloaded or you give a mortgage on your corn. You wait one year to find out that he skinned you, and then let him lay it on the weather.

Why sleep my friends, when staying awake will be so profitable! Let's figure: Breckinridge county agricultural speaking, lies in the St. Louis, Chester division of Kentucky. The analysis of our soil approximately, is as follows:

Available Phosphate 50, Nitrogen 60, Potassium 200, Total Phosphate 1500, Nitrogen 1,000, Potassium 22,000 to 44,000. In one acre 1-2 feet deep, 2,000,000 pounds.

Now all plants require a balanced ration of elements just as cows require balanced feeds. They require a sufficient amount of humus to encourage bacterial growth, hold moisture, generate and retain a suitable temperature. They require an alkaline medium in which to grow, for very few are the types of bacilli that can stand acid.

Now, here is the analysis of a rich soil where manure even shows no increase in crop: In black belts of Texas, Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, etc. An ideal soil, 1 acre 1-2 foot, 2,000,000 pounds; Phosphate 2030, Nitrogen 7,500, Potassium 35,000.

It's plain to see at once that first plain that we do not need K, or Potash. A 42 bushel corn crop carries off we need humus—N—and P. It is also the soil as follows: Phosphate 10.8, N. 53.9; K. 32.6; Ca. 8.2.

In so far as K, is concerned, we have enough to last one thousand years, and lose all the plant each year. We have hardly enough nitrogen for 42 bushel corn if it all could be taken. We have a very, very small supply of R. We therefore conclude that P, N, Humus and an alkaline medium are the things which we need to make our soil rich.

Best Way To Get Humus.

Now, manure is the best way to supply humus, but first let's apply ground limestone so that the ammonia given off by the manure will not be taken up by the acids in our soil, for ammonia contains Nitrogen, and here you will see decaying vegetable matter gives off acid, also plants digest their food from the soil by use of acids thrown off at their roots, and because of this our soil naturally gets sour.

Turning under green crops such as clover, rye, etc., will also supply humus, but if this same clover or rye is fed or pastured, we get almost as much humus and gain free the growth of live stock, provided all manure is returned.

Now, Phosphorus is our next limited element. It can be bought in two forms: calcium phosphate or tri calcium phosphate. The former Ca. (P04) is made from the raw rock phosphate by treating with S acid H2SO. This is readily available and is most profitably applied to the manure in a stall Acid Phosphate is worth \$4.00 more per ton mixed with manure in a stall; then it is scattered through a corn drill. (U. of I. Calcula.)

Preserving The Manure.

Floats or Fri Calcium Phosphate contains twice as much P2 O5 or Phosphoric acid as acid Phosphate and it can be bought at Mt. Pleasant at about \$7.50 per ton. Acid Phosphate costs at least \$20.00. Floats are slowly available and the best way to apply is scatter in stalls through the winter it preserves the manure and increases its own availability.

Use either floats or acid phosphate, but be sure to use phosphate. Our last element is discussed last because it comes free if the others are supplied first. Legumes support very small specimens of animal life called nitrifying bacilli which live coherent on their roots and store nitrogen in nodules for you and they work free. Why pay \$1.00 or more per pound? Why buy some man's daughter a diamond ring while your little boy begs daddy for a penny's worth of candy? Why has the soil of Wisconsin changed from the most infertile to the most fertile? This is it: Cattle, Lime, Manure Acid and Rock Phosphate, and Legumes.

Not a pound of bought commercial fertilizer. Why doesn't a man argue with Hornets—they are Organized. Why do you spend one year's time to raise an egg from an egg, then let the merchant pay 10 per cent less market value, turn around sell it to your neighbor at 10 per cent above market and then pay you in trade making 40 per cent on his goods. Thereby making 63 per cent in ten minutes on his investment, while the farmer worked one year and got swindled. You were not organized.

Let's get on a sound basis. The Farm Bureau is our pulse; let's help it beat. Let's look Mr. Profiteer, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Wind in the face; let's help him out of our business. When Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins first preached Rock Phosphate, the fertilizer manufacturers actually introduced a bill before the State of Illinois to make it a crime. Fertilizer agents in Breckinridge will kick. Just ask the Experiment Station. They go around up there, Black Jack the guns that shoot facts, facts that these men can't face. These men who soak your cash like a sponge takes water. Apply the test; where two vocations are followed,

one must suffer. We have only one American—the American American. Farmers, let's have Farmer Farmers whose all is with the farmer and not him mouth with you, his heart on glutteny and his hand on your pocketbook. Cooperation has wherever fairly tried, eliminated him. Why not in Breckinridge? Jesse M. Howard, Marion county, Ill. Supt. Cow Test

500,000 U. S. FARMERS TO RECEIVE QUESTIONNAIRES.

What 500,000 farmers think of important current questions of finance, taxation and legislation will become known shortly after June 15, when questionnaires sent out by the American Farm Bureau Federation to its members in forty-seven states, are answered and tabulated. More than 12,000 will be sent out from the office of the Kentucky Farm Bureau federation this week by Geoffrey Morgan, secretary.

Some of the questions are: "Do you favor commodity financing based on bonded warehouse receipts?"

"Do you favor legislation making illegal the practice of short-selling in agricultural products?"

"Do you favor the truth-in-fabric legislation?"

The questions run on in this fashion, touching on the federal reserve system, regulation of packers, rail and water transportation and livestock.

When completed, the results of the inquiries will be placed before congressional committees and appropriate legislation asked.

NATION'S PER CAPITA WEALTH NOW \$2,800.

New York, May 28.—The per capita wealth has increased \$236 since 1914, it was announced yesterday by the government loan organization.

It is estimated that on February 1, 1921, the total wealth of the country was \$300,000,000,000. This is an increase of \$50,000,000,000 during the last seven years.

If this wealth were divided equally among 107,000,000 persons in the country each would have \$2,800. In 1914 each would have had \$2,564.

The practice of thrift during the war was partly responsible for the increase, according to the loan organization. Other factors were high wages and salaries, the natural increment in the market value of property during the period of inflation and the people's will to work and produce.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEWS

SWAT THE FLY AND SOUSE THE MOSQUITO

Campaign Against Pests Should Be Carried on Vigorously.

Now is the time to "souse the mosquito." The "swat the fly" slogan is well known, but many have lost sight of the mosquito in their search for the fly. Both are enemies of the human race and should be campaigned against at every opportunity, but it is perhaps not generally known that everyone can do his or her share in keeping down the number of mosquito pests by giving a little thought and time to the matter now.

Every stagnant pool, every rusty tin can with an inch or fraction of an inch of water in it, every barrel or keg containing water is a breeding place for the mosquito. With the advent of the first warm days these pests will breed and hundreds of tiny "critters," "armed to the teeth," will sally forth to torture humans during the Summer. Just recall the attacks on ankles and the annoying "bites" on other portions of the anatomy caused by energetic mosquitoes in the course of last Summer and "hit the trail" now.

A little kerosene poured on the surface of any stagnant body of water no matter how small this body of water may be, will prevent the possible breeding of mosquitoes. So let citizens arm themselves with oil cans and make the rounds of their premises. The number of mosquitoes will be considerably lessened if this is done. Just enough oil to cover the surface of the water will prove effective and the trouble involved is much less than that necessary to pursue and kill a fullgrown mosquito. Not merely one pest is killed in this manner, but hundreds and even thousands.

And don't let us forget the fly. Condemn if everyone will take part in the time to swat, and let us remember that a fly swatted now probably sounds the death knell of some few millions of flies which would otherwise make their appearance and make humans miserable. And while we are on the subject, a word about rats and mice. If there are any traps about the house get them out and "set" them. Let us clean up in this respect and save ourselves many aggravating moments this Spring and Summer. Flies, mosquitos and rats and mice, are all germ carriers, and the harder the fight is waged against them the better it will be for the health of the community.—Ex

AIR LINE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN LOU. AND CINTI.

The Louisville Air Line is inaugurating this week, its passenger-carrying flights between Louisville and Cincinnati. The "Louisville," A. H. S. 21, hydroplane is being used in making the first flights, and later the company will use hydroplanes and touch other points along the route.

COUNTY CONVICT TO BE PAROLED

W. A. Brooks, Colored, Sentenced to Eddyville to Be Released With 12 Others.

Frankfort, Ky., May 27.—Thirteen convicts, all incarcerated in the State prison at Eddyville, were granted paroles by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. All will be released as soon as work is found for them.

Among them is William V. Akin, a white man convicted in the Hart Circuit Court in 1902 of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. He had served nineteen years. Henry Davis, another life prisoner, convicted of murder, was received at the prison in April 1913, and had served the minimum time. Frank Sherman, a negro, sentenced to life for murder at the February term of the Christian Circuit Court in 1904, also was granted clemency.

Others granted clemency were: Ed Watkins, colored, sentenced at the February, 1920 term of the Christian Circuit Court to serve two years.

Ed Blackburn, colored sentenced to seven years for manslaughter at the September, 1917 term of the McCracken Circuit Court.

Harold Brown, colored, sentenced to three years for grand larceny at the September, 1919, term of the McCracken Circuit Court.

John Russell, sentenced to two years for manslaughter at the February, 1920 term of the Christian Circuit Court.

Will A. Brooks, colored, sentenced to from five to ten years for voluntary manslaughter at the May, 1916 term of the Breckinridge Circuit Court.

Bud Whitlow, colored, sentenced to serve 5 to 21 years for manslaughter at the May, 1916, term of the Fulton Circuit Court.

James Carter, colored, sentenced to two years for child desertion at the February, 1920, term of the Christian Circuit Court.

Tom Wood, colored, sentenced to from seven to ten years for car breaking at the January, 1915, term of the McCracken Circuit Court.

Allen Newkirk, sentenced to ten to twenty years on a statutory charge at the March, 1911, term of the Breathitt Circuit Court.

Sam Williams, sentenced to five years for car breaking at the February, 1918 term of the McCracken Circuit Court.

The species of fish known as mouth-breeders, found in Africa, is so called because the female carries her newly hatched young in her mouth, only permitting them to leave their strange nursery at night to search for infusorian food.

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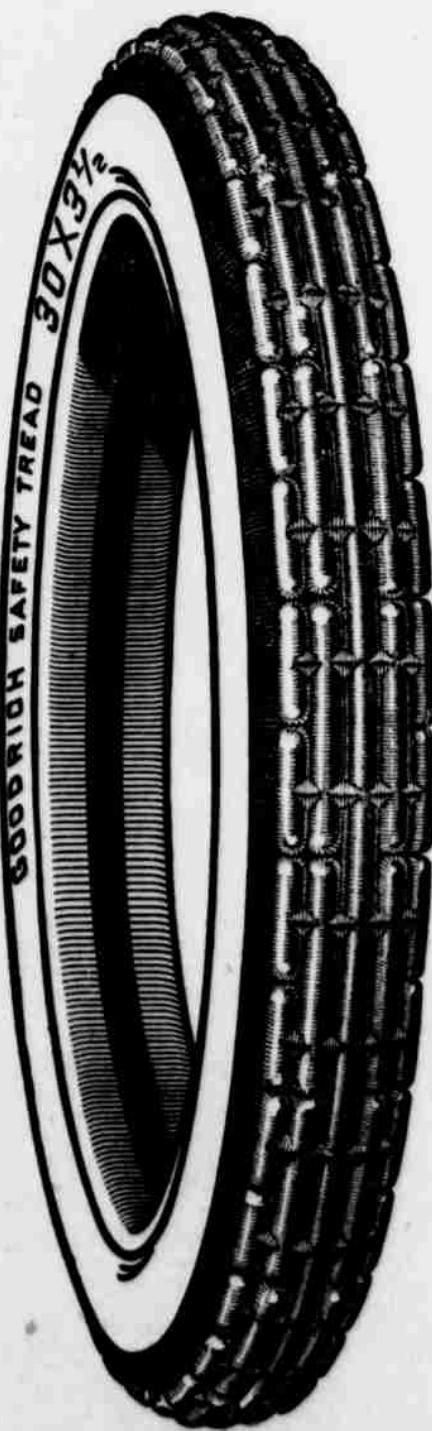
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